

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. VIII. NO. 47.]

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AND PHILANTHROPIST
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Street, East side, near 5th street, invite the
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A. CARD,
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the Law, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and
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F. D. PARRISH, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Sandusky City, Erie Co., O., aug 28-29.

C. H. EUSTIS, Plumber, Pump and Hy-
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Etc., &c., &c., Greenville, ".

DAVID IRWIN, Esq.,
Rev. T. E. THOMAS, Hamilton,

MILLER & McCULLOUGH, Cincinnati,
Office on Third street, three doors East of Main.

John F. Dair, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1844.

Elections.

The Louisville Journal of Wednesday, gives returns though not complete, from thirty-four counties. Owley's aggregate majority over Butler, thus far, it says, seems to be a little more than 5000. The same paper is rejoicing at the prospect of a Whig victory in Indiana.

The Division of Sentiment.

The Wayne Sentinel, New York, says—
"Mr. Benton's plan for annexation is adopted, and this plan is the only one supported by the Democratic party; we make it a condition of the annexation that but one Slave State be erected from Texas, and that slavery be prohibited in other one State, while there will then be enough of the Territory left to make four more States, which must of course be free States."

This is additional evidence of the division in the Democratic party on the subject of Texas-annexation.

No paper, except the Madisonian and Aurora, is disposed to sympathize with the Plebeian in its malice-tions of the Evening Post. On the contrary, that paper finds numerous supporters. The Wethersfield Herald, vindicates its course, and says, "we are disposed at present only to entertain Mr. Benton's movement in the matter."

The Albany Atlas contends that the question of annexation ought to be left on open question in the Democratic party. "As to the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, on the subject of annexation, it says, 'we think that every Democrat should regard it as the spirit which pervaded the body which promulgated it. A Democratic convention, the majority of whom were in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and which with great unanimity tendered to Mr. Wright the Vice Presidency, certainly intended no proscription, from the ranks of the party, of those Democrats whose opinions were in union with those of the statesmen we have named,'"

This declaration gives countenance to the report, that the New York circular was got up with the approbation of Mr. Van Buren.

The Atlas further argues that the question has been presented to the Democratic party, but its settlement will depend upon a Democratic Congress. It reputates the whole scheme of immediate annexation, and will not understand that that was in the bond.

The Workingman's Advocate of New York, sustains the Post, and reprimands the Plebeian. It assumes that "Texas, if admitted into the Union at all, should not be admitted till the subject has been fully investigated."

We should really like to know what the Ohio Statesman thinks. It passed the highest encomium on Van Buren's letter, entirely concurring with him, that annexation was at present inexpedient, and announcing that the question should be kept open in the Democratic party. It now fully advocates Mr. Polk, the representative of immediate annexation, chosen in preference to Mr. Van Buren on that ground, and no other. How is it? Will the Statesman swallow its own statesmanship, and go for immediate annexation too, or does it take Mr. Polk, under protest, protesting against his favorite measure? People would be greatly obliged to the Statesman for a little light upon this.

In consequence of the operation of all these causes, slave-labor develops only a portion of the

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1844.

68 Bleachland

[WHOLE NO. 412.]

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

OF THE FREE-LABOR SYSTEM

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FREE-LABOR SYSTEM

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

Tuesday Aug. 12.

Increase of Crime.

A series of papers is now appearing in Blackwood's Magazine, on the Increase of Crime in Great Britain. It discloses facts of the most painful interest to the friend of humanity.—Since the year 1805, when regular tables began to be kept in England, commitments have increased from five to thirty-one thousand, or six fold; while population has increased in the same period, only 60 per cent.; so that detected crime has multiplied four times faster than population!

In Scotland, in the year 1805, but 89 criminals were tried before all the tribunals; but in the year 1842, the number of commitments was 384—showing an increase of forty-three fold; while the population had increased from 1,300,000 to 2,660,000—or only fifty per cent. So that crime had increased twenty-five times faster than population!

It is considered that this startling increase of crime has taken place, for the most part, in a prolonged period of profound peace—that for the last twenty years great improvements have been made in criminal legislation and prison discipline—that during no former period have so many mighty efforts been made to diffuse the blessings of education and religion among the masses,—our ordinary theories with regard to social evils and their remedies seem faulty.

It is said by some in explanation, that a police force is now more generally organized, and more vigilant than formerly in the detection of crime. The writer shows that this fact is not general enough to explain the mystery—and indeed, that the existence of an efficient police always tends to the diminution of crime. In proof of this, he refers to Hindostan and France. In the former country, a stupendous police organization has been found necessary, employing a force, permanently or occasionally, of a hundred and sixty thousand! The official reports exhibit in consequence, of late years, a diminution of criminals, as remarkable as is the increase in Great Britain. The number of sentenced in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1816 was 18,699; in 1827, only 8,075. In the Western Provinces of Bengal, in 1817, the number of gang robberies was 1481, murders, 406; in 1824, of gang robberies, 234, murders, 2.

A most effective police pervades all France.

It is established by Government, not left to the will of localities, but founded upon a general assessment, imposed by the Central Power.—

The result is, while population slowly advances,

crime is stationary or declining. In 1829 the number of persons accused at the Assize Courts in France was 6922; in 1840, 6117. In no year between these two points did the number exceed 7004. The average generally was below 7000—and this in a population of 34,000,000—being only 1 in 6700. In England, in 1842, out of a population of 18,000,000 in round numbers, no less than 34,000 persons were charged with serious crimes, or 1 in 54, showing a prevalence of crime four times greater than in France!

We would just remark here, that our theories with regard to social progress are too frequently at fault in explaining many of the phenomena we see around us. The other day, we referred to certain statistics, showing that Sweden, a country almost entirely agricultural or pastoral, was perhaps the most demoralized of the countries of Europe. And yet the favorite theory is, that agricultural life is far more favorable to virtue and sobriety, than any other social form!

The facts we have just quoted in relation to the increase of crime in Great Britain, in a period of profound peace, marked also by vast and extensive efforts for the spread of education and religion among the masses, and by great improvements in the criminal code, and in prison discipline, teach to dogmatize less fiercely concerning the true remedies for social evils.

And now we have another perplexing fact presented. Great Britain, defender of the faith, the bulwark as she has been styled, of Protestantism, distinguished by her magnificent hierarchy, and the ever active zeal of her Dissenters, with a little more than one half the population of Catholic France, contains nearly seven times as many criminals!

This is no proof of the superior excellence of the Catholic faith, or of the inefficiency of Protestantism, but it shows that forms of religion, after all, are not conclusive as to the moral condition of a community, and constitute but a portion of the many agencies which are to be taken into the account, in any speculation concerning its evils, their causes and remedies.

In this country, we hear much declamation about the great benefits of Education. By a certain class of philosophers, it is contended that all we have to do, is to inform the people, and they will then go right. Intelligence, with them, is virtue. Educate the masses, and Crime dies. These theorists do not understand human nature. Men are vicious not because they are ignorant, but because they have perverse wills and unbalanced passions. Intellectual, is not moral, culture. Great attainments in science, are entirely compatible with profound degradation in vice. It is one thing to quicken the mental faculties, and refine the taste, and quite a different thing, to exalt the moral sensibilities, and to bring the will and desires and appetites into perfect harmony with the Law of Eternal Righteou

ness. The statistics of crime in England, France and Prussia, throw a painful light upon this subject. But, we must postpone further remark till next number.

Slaveholding Dictation.

The Whigs charge upon the Democrats that in the nomination of Mr. Polk, the Convention obeyed Southern dictation. The Democrats attempt a lame defense. They say Cass was the choice of the South, even up to the ballot preceding the last; but his nomination was defeated by the free State of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, &c. This is true—but the motive was a determination among the friends of Mr. Van Buren to revenge themselves on the supporters of Cass, in the free States, who had voted against Van Buren. It was this, and not opposition to the choice of the South, that led them to resist the nomination of Genl. Cass.

This gentleman, be it remembered, was just as much committed to immediate annexation, as the most ultra Slaveholder.

But that the Convention did act under Southern dictation, can easily be shown. The free States had decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren. The press in the free States sustained his policy in regard to annexation. The delegations from the free States go up to the Baltimore Convention—permit themselves to be bound hand and foot by the anti-Democratic two-thirds rule—forced upon them by the South. They give a majority of votes in the Convention for Van Buren—but the South, unfairly votes against him, on the ground of his opposition to immediate annexation.

He is at last, by slaveholders, with the help of some of the Cass and Buchanan men from the free States, driven of the course—and then his supporters, to avenge themselves, go against him, and force him to submit to their will.

The Review.

THE PROTESTANT QUARTERLY REVIEW. Edited by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD. Philadelphia—published by HENRY HODDER.

The first and second numbers of this Review have been laid upon our table. The work is issued under the auspices of the American Protestant Association; and its design is, to discuss the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, and convince the American people that there is great danger to their institutions from the prevalence of Catholicism. It shows ability in the editor, and his correspondents, and, if conducted in a proper spirit, will do good.

A fair exposition of the

two gentlemen, although either would have been acceptable to the South, but, compelled to submit to the Slaveholders, they make a virtue of necessity, and "lead off" as some of their papers call it, in favor of Mr. Polk, known as being thoroughly committed to immediate annexation. The South at once concentrates upon him, he is nominated, and the policy of immediate annexation, which he represents, is forced upon the whole party in the free States, which but a few weeks before had concurred with Mr. Van Buren in repudiating it.

And yet, we are to be told this is not Southern dictation! Who started the question of immediate annexation? Slaveholders—whose favorite policy is it? That of Slaveholders! Would not Mr. Van Buren have been nominated if he had gone to it? General Jackson said he would! Who was nominated as the representative of it? Mr. Polk.

And yet, there was no slaveholding dictation in all this!

But, we are glad to see the Democrats disowning it; it proves that they are ashamed of it. And we are glad to see the Whigs charging it upon them. It shows that it is something to be ashamed of. And we are glad to see the Democrats retorting, upon the Whigs, that their own nominations are the result of Slaveholding dictation. We are gradually getting the true issues before the people. The following from the Hickory Tree, a Democratic paper, puts the case strongly:

"But how was it at the Baltimore WHIG convention? Was there any "southern dictation" there?

In the selection of a candidate for Vice-President, what kind of influence laid JOHN SAWYER of Penn., upon the shelf?

Who ostracized the fat named MILLARD FILLMORE of New York?

Who VETOED "honest John Davis" of old federal Massachusetts?

And lastly,—through what influence and by whose dictation was the carcass of Theodore Frelinghuysen exhumed from its political resting place?

The question can all be answered "by the book." The Baltimore correspondent of the New York (Whig) American says:

"The States which voted from the beginning for Frelinghuysen, were N. Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, 1 from New York, and 2 each from Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky."

Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, in writing from Baltimore, shamelessly acknowledges that—

"THE MATTER WAS SUBSTANTIALLY SETTLED IN A MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS LAST EVENING."

It thus seems, according to the unimpeachable WHIG AUTHORITY, that the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen was substantially settled by SOUTHERN MEMBERS—and that the whole North was against him, except New Jersey and one vote from New York! Truly, the cant about "southern dictation" comes with a poor grace from those who were forced to abandon "HONEST JOHN DAYS" because "the matter was substantially settled in a meeting of the Southern members last evening!"

Both parties, we think, make out a strong case against each other, and confirm the truth of the position taken by Liberty men.

Meetings in Crosby, &c.

The fire of Liberty burns brightly in Crosby. Last fall the Liberty men of Crosby township, in this county, gave 44 votes. At the preceding election they had given 8. They have since rapidly increased and are full of the best spirit.

Last week meetings were announced to be held at several places. The first was at Harrison. The Presbyterian church was applied for, and refused by a vote of 3 to 2. Nothing discouraged, a spirited Liberty lady constructed an awning to shield the speakers from the sun, and seats were arranged outside of the meeting house ground. The largest Liberty meeting ever held in the town, was gathered at this spot, and was addressed with great power by Mr. Lewis, who, from the documents, proved the devotion of the old parties to their slaveholding masters, to the conviction of those who heard him. Mr. Chase followed in a few closing remarks. In the evening a meeting, about as large as that in the afternoon, was held in the school house, and was addressed by the same gentlemen.

The present volume contains "Personal Recollections," one of her best works—Oscar (a poem), the Rockite, the Siege of Derry, Letters from Ireland, and Miscellaneous Poems.

Movement in the Right Quarter.

The Pittsburg Gazette contains an address by 13 leading Abolitionists of that city to the anti-slavery men and Liberty party of Alleghany county, recommending the support of Mr. Clay at the next election.

[Cleveland Herald.]

Jno. Mecaskey is the only leading Abolitionist of the 13. None except him, has ever belonged to the Liberty party, and few of them have ever been active even as Abolitionists. Our opponents have a very intimate knowledge of our affairs!

—The writer of the following was formerly an influential member of the Democratic party.

Licking County.

GRANVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 6th 1844.

DR. BAILEY:

Our prospects are brightening in this county every day. We are holding conventions every week, and are well attended.

Although in the midst of harvest, still they have been as well attended as either the Whig or Democratic conventions. At Hartford on the 19th of July, we held a friendly discussion, which lasted six hours. The speakers were Gen. Warner and Col. Mathison on the part of the Whigs, and Maj. Parker and D. Humphrey's in behalf of the Democrats. Your humble servant, appeared for Liberty, by speaking the third & fourth hour. Before my 4th hour had expired I offered to conclude the debate, it being then past 7 o'clock P.M., but eries was go on! on! which I did, and concluding, distributed about fifty of C. M. Clay's Anti-Texan speeches to both Whigs and Democrats, who seemed equally anxious for the tract, to the great disappointment of the Whig and Democratic orators.

—To Prussia, the question arises:

Are the statistics correct? Are there not differences in the criminal codes of France and Prussia, and in the administration of justice, which would account for the great disparity in the two countries as respects crimes against property?

Finally, is the system of compulsory education established in Prussia, of such a character, as really to develop the moral man?

In the event of a riot or any disturbance of the peace in the city or districts, the proper police force of the district in which the riot occurs should be ordered out by the mayor or police magistrate for the purpose of quelling the same, arresting the rioters, and restoring the peace.

If the riot or disturbance should be of such a formidable character as to render its suppression difficult or impossible by the proper police force of the district in which it originates, it should be the duty of the Mayor or police magistrate of the district forthwith to notify the sheriff of the county.

It should be the duty of the sheriff of the county to immediately order out (and he should have full power by law), the whole police force of the city and districts, or such part thereof as shall be necessary to quell the riot, arrest the rioters, and restore the public peace.

The man should be subject to the orders of the proper police force of said corporation—that is—in the city, to the Mayor of the city—in the Northern Liberties, to the Mayor of the city—in the Southern Liberties, and in the other districts to the Police Magistrates of the districts respectively.

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WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

Friday Aug. 16.

Campaign Paper.

We have no need of a campaign paper. The Philanthropist is low enough, already. You can have it one year, for a dollar. No man ought to enlist for less than a year. Never did writer blinder more egregiously. Selkirk and Anglesey are very thinly populated counties, the former containing only about 8,000 souls, the latter, 50,000—and the increase of the one for the last twenty years, has been only seven thousand, and of the other, one thousand. No wonder if crime were almost stationary; but it has not been; its increase has outrun the population. Perth, one of the purely agricultural countries, if it has fallen off in crime, has also fallen off in population.

Watch the Meetings.

Look at the notices of meetings in another column. Give them your support. Our agent, Samuel Brooke, will be at many of them. Hand him your arrears, and your renewals. Don't delay for this. Postmasters are accommodating. They will frank your monies.

FACTS for the People."

We still print four thousand copies of the Facts. The August number will be dedicated to our Whig friends. We have already attended to the wants of the Democrats.

visitors.

The Youth's Monthly Visiter is travelling forward steadily. The August number is full of interesting matter.

Importunity.

The experience of eight years as an editor, has taught us, that nothing can be done, in getting arrears paid up, or papers circulated, except by importunity—or boring, if you please.

We give our readers fair warning that we shall not cease to urge these two things upon them, till we are satisfied that they have been done.

We are determined upon two things—to have what is owing to us, fairly and honestly—and to raise our list to Ten Thousand Subscribers. Who shall say, nay? Then, let all say, amen! and the work will be done.

Started.

Our friends are started at last. During the week, about a hundred subscribers have come in. Go ahead, and it will not be long before we reach 5000. Ours is the cheapest paper in the country, and we see no good reason why we may not have TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. That is our aim. The truth is, whether we shall be able to keep up our experiment, depends upon the number of subscribers we get. Ten thousand will place us out of all danger. A good friend the other day in Indiana, said, he would pay one dollar for the Commercial in it, if for nothing else.

Now that our friends are started, we hope they will keep going. Will not every subscriber send us at least a new one?

Bills.

We have been forwarding bills to our subscribers during the last two weeks. Let them be attended to promptly. Arrears are all charged up to the end of this volume, no. 10, a few weeks yet ahead. From that time, each subscriber, who shall have paid up, shall have the paper at one dollar. If he delay beyond that time, he may settle up when he pleases, but he will be charged up to the time at which he may settle, at the rate of two dollars a year;—and then, he can have the paper at one dollar, a year, by paying in advance from that date. We must have this matter fairly understood. No credit will be given under our one dollar plan.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

We continue our notice of the famous article in Blackwood which has attracted so general attention. And we may here remark, that the writer does not appear to be a mere partizan. He is evidently attached to the Landholding interest, but so far as we can judge, is friendly to the class of manufacturers. Nor is it his apparent object, to arrest the efflux which have been made for the improvement of the working classes, but to direct more attention to the condition of their condition. Still he betrays a bias in favor of the agricultural interest, which leads him at times to most erroneous conclusions.

In order to explain the cause of the increase of crime, he first attempts to ascertain in what exactly it has been most remarkable. His statistics are quoted from Porter's Parliamentary tables, showing the population and number of commitments for serious crime in three classes of counties—Pastoral, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and in these, only about a third as much as in the Manufacturing and Mining districts, in the first three.

The Post Master at Lewis will take notice of this matter. We do not tolerate any censorship of the mail in the free States. We would just state, that the nearest P. O. to Felicity is Lewis—and that our papers are all regularly received at the former place. Why are they not received at the latter?

THE WAR ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Wickliffe is determined to keep up at all hazards the old system, by which the free States are taxed half a million of dollars to pay the extravagant contracts in the South, and furnish slaveholders with their letters. We see by the Philadelphia Ledger, that Mr. Hale, head of the private mail establishment in the Eastern cities, has been arrested at the instance of the United States, for an infraction of the Post Office laws.

The object of the writer is to prove directly the reverse of his theories. The tables show the comparative population, and number of commitments for serious crime, in the years 1821, '31, and '41, in seven Pastoral, eight Agricultural and Manufacturing, and eight Manufacturing and Mining counties. The object of the writer is to prove, that the increase of crime has taken place chiefly in the Manufacturing districts; and, of course, it was natural that he should select most conveniently to this idea. In reference to these tables, he says: "From the instructive and curious tables below, constructed from the returns given in Porter's Parliamentary Tables, 1831, and 1841, it appears that while in some of the purely pastoral counties, such as Selkirk and Anglesey, crime has remained during the last twenty years nearly stationary, and in some of the purely agricultural, such as Perth and Abergavenny, it has considerably diminished, in the such as Shropshire and Kent, it has doubled, during the same period; and in the manufacturing

districts, such as Lancashire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Renfrewshire, more than tripled in the same time." "Here then," he adds, "we are at length on firm ground in point of fact."

The Boston Courier contradicts these rumors and avails itself of the occasion to present the claims of Mr. Webster to the Whig party, as a man who has twice sacrificed himself for the sake of securing its success, of course, as being now fairly entitled to rank as the heir apparent to the Presidential seat. The Courier does not say this in so many words, but such is the fair inference from the whole article. The Courier attributes the great harmony of the Whig party in 1840, after the nomination, to the influence of Mr. Webster. It terms him "the arbiter of the conflict." And it claims for him the same merit, regard to the nomination of Mr. Clay. "With magnanimity," it remarks, "the less observant, because a second time exerted, Mr. Webster has again taken the field to secure the promotion of another to a station, to which a very large portion of the party had called himself."

"He has taken in the campaign his natural position of leader, and will deserve, by the merit of his services, the post for which his commanding abilities qualify him. And his will be the extraordinary praise to have gained two victories by the sacrifice of personal aggrandizement."

It needs no discrimination to discover to what all this tends. Whether Mr. Clay concurs with the Courier is a matter of more doubt. Of one thing, we are certain:—Mr. Webster would find more difficulty in obtaining the consent of the slaveholders to his nomination, than did Mr. Everett to his appointment. He was born on the wrong side of the line.

SEVEN PASTORAL COUNTIES.

1831 1841 Inc. per cent.

Population 724,197 786,189 94

Commitments 398 680 70

AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING.

1831 1841 Inc. per cent.

Population 1,959,263 2,160,969 84

Commitments 2,456 3,163 24

MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

1831 1841 Inc. per cent.

Population 4,798,616 5,831,057 212

Commitments 8,711 12,067 38

Here we see that the heaviest increase has been in the Pastoral counties, precisely those, in which, according to the theories of this writer, there ought to have been least; and the least increase, in the Manufacturing and Mining counties, where, according to the same theories, it ought to have been greatest. In the first class of counties, it has increased nearly eight times as fast as the population; in the agricultural and manufacturing, three times as fast; in the manufacturing and mining, not twice as fast.

These are most astonishing results. We confess our own surprise; still, if the tables be correct, there is no evading them. But this writer, without any careful examination of these tables, and on the flimsy foundation of a partial comparison between a few counties, first assumes that the vast increase of crime in Great Britain, which official returns demonstrate, has taken place, in the manufacturing districts, and furnish official reports in its favor.

4th. To supply writers in favor of Slavery.

As illustrative of the last important use, we find in a late number of the New York Tribune, an extract of a letter from a naval officer on board the U. S. Ship *Vandalia*, at Port-au-Prince. We copy a portion of it:

"Sixty years Negro domination, has reduced it (Hayti) to almost a desert; its plantations are destroyed, its sugar fields over-run with brush, its beautiful towns heaps of ruins and miserable huts; its shipping gone, and its inhabitants instead of being wealthy, intelligent planters with healthy, well-fed, well-cared-for slaves, are a set of lazy, filthy, naked or ragged free negroes."

This fellow shows his bringing up. A Library administration would take care that the flag of this Republic should be committed to hands which would scorn to uphold despotism.

Clark and Wayne Counties.

A Library Convention for Clark and Wayne Counties, met in Dalton, on the 27th July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, for the 18th Congressional District.

Wm. Fields, of Massillon, was appointed Chairman, and Wyllys Griswold, Secretary.

The Convention, by ballot, nominated for Congress, Arvine Wales, of Stark county, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the person of Arvine Wales, Esq., the nominee of this Convention, we recognize an unflinching advocate of universal liberty, and that we individually and collectively pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to secure his election."

The following resolutions were also adopted.

"Resolved, That the choosing of the *lessor* of two moral evils is unsafe, unsound and ought to be disengaged by all who possess to have any regard for preserving a healthy moral tone in society, and that the doctrine can only have existence in a corrupt code of morals, adopted by a mere corrupt political party."

"Resolved, That in viewing the different letters, speeches, and votes of Henry Clay and James K. Polk, on the tariff question, that in the event of the election of either to the Presidency we expect to see the same policy pursued."

"Resolved, That as Henry Clay "personally has no objections to the annexation of Texas," and he is willing to act in its favor whenever he receives a "call from the people," we consider the annexation of Texas to be in his hands, than in the hands of James K. Polk, although pledged to immediate annexation."

"Resolved, That in the sentiments of James G. Birney and Leicester King, on the subject of Americanism, we cognize the true principles of the Government, which has pledged its faith and protection to the oppressed of every clime, and that we regard all associations which create dispositions between native and adopted citizens of this country subversive of the principles of liberty, and they ought to be frowned upon by every one who's to preserve the peace and good order society."

"Resolved, That we view it important to spread liberty principles through the country, and as a feasible mode to accomplish it, we recommend to this Convention to obtain and circulate through the District, the Address of the Liberty State Convention, at Akron, also, the Weekly Herald and Philanthropist.

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Helen and Edward,
Or, AN EVENING AT HOME.

BY T. E. ARTHUR.

"Not going to the ball?" said Mrs. Lindley with a look and tone of surprise. "What has come over the girl?"

"I don't know but she says she's not going."

"Doesn't her ball dress fit?"

"Yes, beautifully."

"What is the matter, then?"

"Indeed, ma, I cannot tell. You had better go up and see her. It is the strangest notion in the world. Why, you couldn't make me to stay at home."

Mrs. Lindley went up stairs, and entering her daughter's room, found her sitting on the side of the bed, with a beautiful ball-dress in her hand.

"It isn't possible, Helen, that you are not going to the ball?" she said.

Helen looked up with a half serious, half smiling expression on her face.

"I've been trying, for the last half hour," she replied, "to decide whether I ought to go, or stay at home. I think, perhaps, I ought to remain at home."

"But what earthly reason can you have for doing so. Don't you like your dress?"

"Oh, yes! very much. I think it beauti-

"Doesn't it fit you?"

"As well as any dress I ever had."

"Are you not well?"

"Very well."

"Then why not go to the ball? It will be the largest and most fashionable of the season. You know that your father and myself are both going. We shall want to see you there of course. Your father will require some very good reason for your absence."

Helen looked perplexed at her mother's last remark.

"Do you think father will be displeased if I remain at home?" she said.

"I think he will, unless you can satisfy him that your reason for doing so is a very good one. Nor shall I feel that you are doing right. I wish all my children to act under the government of a sound judgement. Impulse, or reasons not to be spoken of freely to their parents, should in no case influence their actions."

Helen sat thoughtfully for more than a minute, and then said, her eyes growing dim as she spoke:

"I wish to stay at home for Edward's sake."

"And why for his, my dear?"

"He doesn't go to the ball you know."

"Because he is too young and too backward. You couldn't hire him to go there. But that is no reason why you should remain at home. You would never partake of any social amusement, were this always to influence you. Let him spend his evenings in reading. He must not expect his sisters to deny themselves all recreation in which he cannot or will not participate."

"He does not. I know he would not hear of such a thing as my staying at home on his account."

"Then why stay?"

"Because I feel that I ought to do so. This is the way I have felt all day, whenever I have a moment's enjoyment. He need not know why I remained at home. To tell him that I did not wish to go will satisfy his mind."

"I shall not urge the matter, Helen," Mrs. Lindley said, after a silence of some moments; "you are old enough to judge in a matter of this kind for yourself. You will not find Edward disposed to sacrifice so much for you."

"Of that I do not think, mother. Of that I ought not to think."

"Perhaps not. Well, you may do as you like. But, I don't know what your father will say."

Mrs. Lindley left the room.

Edward Lindley was at the critical age of eighteen; that period when many young men, especially those who have been blessed with sisters, would have enjoyed a ball. But Edward was shy, timid, and bashful in company, and could hardly ever be induced to go out to parties with his sisters. Still he was intelligent for his years and companionable. His many good qualities endeared him to his family, and drew forth from his sisters towards him a very tender regard.

Among his male friends were several about his own age, members of families with whom his own was on friendly terms. With these he associated frequently, and, with two or three others, quite intimately. For a month or two, Helen noticed that one and another of these young friends called every now and then for Edward, and that he went out with them and staid until bed time. But unless his sisters were from home, he never went out of his own accord. The fact of his being out with these young men, had, from the first, troubled Helen, though the reason of her feeling troubled she could not tell. Edward had good principles, and she could not bring herself to entertain fears of any clearly defined evil. Still a sensation of uneasiness was always produced when he was from home in the evening.

Edward knew nothing of the intention of his sister. He was in his own room dressing to go out, and supposed, when he heard the carriage drive from the door, that Helen had gone with the other members of the family. On descending to the parlor, he was surprised to find her sitting by the centre table with a book in her hand.

"I am very well, brother," she replied looking into his face with a smile of sisterly regard. "But I have concluded to stay at home this evening. I'm going to keep you company."

"Are you indeed right glad am I of it? I am sorry you have deprived yourself the pleasure of this ball, which, I believe, is to be a very brilliant one. I was just going out, because it is so dull when you are all away."

"I am not particularly desirous of going to the ball. So little so, that the thoughts of you being left here all alone had sufficient influence over me to keep me away."

"Indeed? Well, I must say you are kind." Edward returned, with feeling. The self-sacrificing act of his sister had touched him sensibly.

Both Helen and her brother played well. She upon the harp and piano, and he upon the flute and violin. Both were fond of music, and practised and played frequently together. Part of the evening was spent in this way, much to the satisfaction of each. Then an hour passed in reading and conversation; after which music was again resorted to. Thus passed time pleasantly until the hour for retiring came, when they separated both with an internal feeling of plea-

sure more delightful than they had experienced for a long time. It was nearly three o'clock before Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, and the daughter who had accompanied them to the ball came home. Hours before, the senses of both Edward and Helen had been locked in forgetfulness.

It so happened, on a cold and drizzling night, that a priest took lodgings in the inn. He had travelled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after, the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

"Betty, put the friar into No. 6."

Up went Betty to the poor priest.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says.

"How, what?" asked he, annoyed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing gown, and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty.

"Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which her mistress did not understand. So she told the girl, in a sharp voice to do always as she was directed, and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed before the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8, and into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she obeyed. In about an hour, the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it all meant. Betty roused up the priest and told him that he must go into No. 11. The monk crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 11. It so happened that the husband of the landlady was troubled with the green eyed monster. Going up to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets, a man a sound asleep. To rouse the sleeper and kick him into the street was the work of a moment; nor was the mistake explained till the next day, when the priest informed the inn-keepers what outrages had been committed upon him, and he learned to his amazement, that he had been serving the whole night as a warming pan.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the celebration meeting, at the place of dining.

Whereas, we have been politely invited to attend the meetings of the Colonization Society, to hear the Lectures of Ex-Governor Pinney, by some of the distinguished members of our city. And believing it to be our duty to seize every fair opportunity to promulgate our sentiments in regard to the Colonization scheme, and knowing that in expressing ours we fairly represent not only the feelings and sentiments of a large majority in this community and our State, but also the great body of colored American freemen throughout the Union.

Resolved, That while we are sincerely grateful for the attention and kindness of our friends, we beg leave most respectfully to decline accepting the invitation for the following reasons.

First. We recognize in this iniquitous scheme the origin and propagation of mobs and other devices to drive us from our native land, and banish us far into a land of savages, and an inhospitable climate beyond the wide Atlantic ocean.

Second. We can never give countenance to any scheme based upon the assumption that colored Americans have not as good right to life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness as white or red Americans.

Third. We look upon the Colonization scheme and the misdirected and pseudo philanthropy of its advocates, as the greatest opposing cause to our enfranchisement in the United States of America.

Fourth. We are aware that to countenance by attending the meetings or remaining silent with regard to the efforts of the Colonizationists to collect a large sum of money from our benevolent neighbors and fellow citizens, might be misconstrued into tacit acquiescence thereto.

Resolved, that we would most respectfully solicit all true friends of the oppressed to withhold their aid from the great negro-banishing conclave of American Slavery, and we would most humbly suggest, that such as may have appropriated means to the amelioration of colored people, will give it for the benefit of Orphan Schools and Asylums for such children as the infamous black code of Ohio excludes from the Public Schools, Hospitals, and Asylums.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Disfranchised American, and that the daily papers of the City be requested to copy them.

WM. D. NARRETT, Chairman.

Sagacous Elephants

The sagacity of the elephant is well known; but I must here mention an instance in which they are made extremely useful to troops on a march in India. One or two elephants follow the park of artillery for the purpose, as I have just said, of assisting the heavy guns through the deep ground.

The elephant wears a thick piece of leather over a broad forehead, and when its weight is applied to the head and trunk at the hind part of the gun-carriage, it raises it with the greatest apparent ease, and clears it from any difficulty that may occur. It also, each day, with its keeper on its back, goes a short distance from camp, and returns laden with branches of trees, which it breaks off with the greatest ease, for its food.

Formerly, a ration of arrack whilst on the march, but the keepers who duty it was to give it to the elephants, were always up to some sort of devilment. When I had got about three-fifths full, Tom came to me, and pointing to a common sized black cat told me that if I would catch it and put its head in my mouth, he would give me two quarts of rum. This was a novel proposition, and numerous and varied as had been the exploits that I had undertaken and performed with a similar motive, I certainly had some misgivings as to the propriety of this, or to the possibility of succeeding in it. The prize was, however, tempting, and, after stipulating with Tom, that in case of a failure after a satisfactory effort, I should have one half of the promised rum, I consented to try it. I then attempted to seize the unsuspecting puss, but she eluded my grasp, and darted away. I gave chase, but she was too nimble for me and baffled my exertions. I, however, followed her up, to the great amusement of those around—reeling about, quite unable to keep the centre of gravity over the white, while the shrieking cat, unshamed to such treatment, fled around in the most terrible fury. At length I succeeded, and made good my prisoner; and in a few moments, I had advanced sufficiently far in the adventure to win the rum. I had got the cat's head into my mouth, but to get it out again I found a far more serious job. My companions laughed and roared, and the spectators lastly—but was woefully fixed, for I could neither extricate myself nor the cat from our most miserable dilemma. Among us was one Tom Peachy—a malicious kind of a wag, and always up to some sort of devilment. When I had got about three-fifths full, Tom came to me, and pointing to a common sized black cat told me that if I would catch it and put its head in my mouth, he would give me two quarts of rum. This was a novel proposition, and numerous and varied as had been the exploits that I had undertaken and performed with a similar motive, I certainly had some misgivings as to the propriety of this, or to the possibility of succeeding in it. The prize was, however, tempting, and, after stipulating with Tom, that in case of a failure after a satisfactory effort, I should have one half of the promised rum, I consented to try it. I then attempted to seize the unsuspecting puss, but she eluded my grasp, and darted away. I gave chase, but she was too nimble for me and baffled my exertions. I, however, followed her up, to the great amusement of those around—reeling about, quite unable to keep the centre of gravity over the white, while the shrieking cat, unshamed to such treatment, fled around in the most terrible fury. At length I succeeded, and made good my prisoner; and in a few moments, I had advanced sufficiently far in the adventure to win the rum.

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In Ireland a warming pan is called a friar. Not many years ago, an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel in the town of Cork. Poor thing—she had never heard of a warming pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happened, on a cold and drizzling night, that a priest took lodgings in the inn. He had travelled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after, the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

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"How, what?" asked he, annoyed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing gown, and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty.

"Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which her mistress did not understand.

So she told the girl, in a sharp voice to do always as she was directed, and she would always do right.

Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4.

It so happened, on a cold and drizzling night, that a priest took lodgings in the inn. He had travelled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after, the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

"Betty, put the friar into No. 6."

Up went Betty to the poor priest.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says.

"How, what?" asked he, annoyed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing gown, and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty.</